

Organ Transplants Discussed by Russell

About 15,000 individuals die primarily of kidney failure in this country each year and there are an estimated 16,000 to 17,000 deaths from acute head trauma and other conditions that would provide potential donors for kidney transplants, a Harvard professor of surgery said Thursday.

"Nevertheless," he continued, "there is a very striking shortage of kidneys available for transplantation at the present time. I believe it is urgent that something be done about this as soon as possible. Unquestionably, new legislation would be helpful in many states to make the wish of an individual to donate organs, expressed during life, binding upon his heirs. Unless the importance of making such a declaration really caught on amongst the young in high schools and colleges, however, it could not make much practical difference."

The surgeon, Paul S. Russell, chief of general surgical services, Massachusetts General Hospital, delivered the first American Urological Association lecture.

Reviewing the field of tissue immunity and organ transplantation, Dr. Russell said he was convinced that progress toward achieving regular and reliable long-term success will continue to be rapid.

"It looks as if the most important progress in the immediate future will be made along two lines," he said. "First will be advances in histocompatibility selection. To be fully effective, these advances must go hand in hand with better long-term organ preservation. If you have a room full of preserved organs and don't know which one to choose, you are no better off than if you have only one organ. On the other hand, if you know exactly what you want but cannot get it, this may not be very helpful either. The two must go together for maximal effectiveness."

"The second major advance will come in
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Preston A. Wade: President-Elect McKeever, Brown: 1st, 2nd VPs



Preston A. Wade

Are Elected by Fellows At Annual Meeting

Preston Allen Wade, of New York City, Thursday afternoon was voted president-elect of the American College of Surgeons.

Dr. Wade and two other officers-elect, First Vice President Francis M. McKeever, Los Angeles, and Second Vice President Robert B. Brown, Washington, D.C. were chosen at the annual meeting of Fellows.

The officers-elect will be installed at the 1968 Clinical Congress to be held next October in Atlantic City.

Heads Fracture Service

Dr. Wade, professor of clinical surgery at Cornell University Medical College, is director of the combined fracture service of New York Hospital and the Hospital for Special Surgery.

He has served since 1958 as a member of the College's policymaking Board of Regents and as its chairman since 1964.

Dr. Wade was born March 22, 1901, in Helena, Mont. He was graduated from Cornell University Medical College in 1925 and is a Diplomate of the American Board of Surgery. He was taken into Fellowship in 1932.

He is currently president of the New York Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Wade was chairman of A.C.S. Trauma Committee in 1962 and '63.

Other professional affiliations include: past president of the American Association for the Surgery of Trauma; honorary fellow of the American Orthopedic Association; member, American Surgical Association; member of the board of directors of the National Safety Council, and New York Surgical Society.

Dr. Wade is the author of articles and books on trauma and traffic accidents. He is interested in specialized accident hospitals where surgeons would be able to treat every kind of trauma.

Dr. Wade is married to the former Evangeline Schreiter. Their home is at 1035 Park Ave., New York.

Francis M. McKeever, the newly-elected first vice-president, is an orthopedic surgeon. He was graduated from the University of California School of Medicine in 1927. He is clinical professor of surgery at the University
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Distinguished Service Award Presented to Herbert E. Coe

The 1967 Distinguished Service Award was presented Thursday to Herbert E. Coe, Seattle, pioneer in surgery of infants and children.

His son, Robert C. Coe, Seattle, also an F.A.C.S., accepted the Award, which was presented at the Fellows' meeting.

The award, established in 1957, is presented annually for outstanding leadership in College activities.

The citation reads, in part:

Herbert E. Coe, a pioneer developer of surgical solutions for medical problems in children, committed to raising standards of patient care and surgical education in his community; an enthusiastic and effective Governor, and contributor to the programs of Sectional Meetings and Clinical Congresses; and long-time chairman of the Credentials Committee for Washington, helping to mold the future of the College by insistence on the complete eligibility of applicants for Fellowship.

Dr. Coe was chief of staff of Children's Orthopedic Hospital in Seattle for 10 years, 1940-51; chief of surgery from 1951-58, and member of the hospital staff for 60 years.
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Registration Totals

At 11 a.m., Thurs., Oct. 5, registration at the 53rd Congress added up to:

Doctors	9,068
Ladies	2,027
Industrial Exhibitors	1,127
Visitors	208
Staff & Press	243
Total	12,673

As of exactly same time three years ago in Chicago, professional registration is ahead by 1,018; total registration by 1,323.

Motion Pictures Friday

Conrad Hilton Hotel, Waldorf Ballroom
8:30 a.m.-12:00 noon

Surgical Correction of an Axillary Burn Web
John A. Boswick, Jr., Chicago

**Surgical Correction of Facial Palsy with
Masseter and Temporalis Muscle Transfers**
Milton T. Edgerton, Jr., Baltimore

**Management of Burn Wounds with
Multiple Fractures**
Arnold I. Walder, Fort Sam Houston
William T. Summerlin, Fort Sam Houston
John A. Moncrief, Fort Sam Houston

**Premaxillary Bone Grafting at Time of Lip
Repair of Bilateral Cleft Lip and Palate**
Milton T. Edgerton, Jr., Baltimore
Gilbert B. Snyder, Baltimore

Operating Room Technician Training Program
M. Jean Reed, Columbus, Ohio

Extensive Autografting
E. M. Gipson, Worcester, Mass.
Walter E. Switzer, Fort Sam Houston
John A. Moncrief, Fort Sam Houston

Transurethral Prostatectomy—A Teaching Film
Donald R. Krawitt, New York
Herbert Brendler, New York

Femoral Hernia
Martin J. Healy, Jr., Bronx

Excision of Presacral Inclusion Cyst
Patrick H. Hanley, New Orleans

Splenectomy, Indications and Technique
Robert E. Hermann, Cleveland
John D. Battle, Jr., Cleveland
James S. Hewlett, Cleveland

**Anterior-Posterior Internal Mammary
Artery Implantation**
Charles V. Meckstroth, Columbus, Ohio

External Perineal Urethrotomy
Michael K. O'Heeron, Houston

Radical Vulvectomy with Posterior Exenteration
Denis Cavanagh, St. Louis
Manuel R. Comas, St. Louis
Joseph De Cenzo, Miami

**Aneurysm of Ascending Aorta and Arch with
Aortic Regurgitation**
Denton A. Cooley, Houston
Grady L. Hallman, Houston
Robert D. Bloodwell, Houston

Coe Receives Award

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A story from his secretary illustrates Dr. Coe's special magic: A youngster in the hospital was asked by the nurse if he wanted to say his prayers. "No," said the child. "But don't you say your prayers at home?" "Of course, every night." "Then why not here?" "I don't have to. Dr. Coe takes care of me here."

Dr. Coe has received the highest recognition in his field. In 1960 he was recipient of the Ladd Medal—the highest pediatric surgery award attainable in the United States, given from time to time to the pediatric surgeon who has so distinguished himself by his character, ability and contributions to the surgical care of children that he has earned national renown.

In 1958, on completion of 50 years of service on the active staff of Children's Orthopedic Hospital, Seattle, he was honored by his colleagues for his work nationally as well as in his home town.

In 1957 when the National Conference of Christians and Jews gave a dinner in Seattle honoring Dr. Coe these comments summed up his career. To quote:

"The National Conference of Christians and Jews presents a citation and silver medalion to you, Dr. Herbert E. Coe, for exemplifying in practice, through your 50 years on the staff of the Children's Hospital, your belief in the basic worth of the individual person—for helping thousands of children attain healthy adulthood, to take their place as fully participating citizens; for contributing your time and skill to persons of all races, creeds, and national origins—and thus strengthening the fabric of our democratic society and fostering the spirit of the Brotherhood of Man."

"It is not only for his skill that he is beloved but for his patience, his simple earnest kindness and his love for any child who needs his help. He never hurries—he is never too busy to talk with and encourage the tired and discouraged parents, to explain what caused the condition, what he is trying to do,



Paul B. Magnuson, founder of the Rehabilitation Institute of Chicago, receives National Safety Council's 1967 Surgeons' Award for Distinguished service to Safety from Gov. Howard Pyle, N.S.C. president. Presentation made at Committee on Trauma's dinner Monday.

and what he hopes to accomplish, and always with his wonderful sweet simplicity and words that they can understand."

In 1955 he received the Grulee Award, for outstanding service to the American Academy of Pediatrics.

In his home city Dr. Coe served as city bacteriologist, 1908-10. This position led indirectly to his appointment, 1912-13, by the Washington State Board of Health as special agent to study contagious diseases of the Orient and their transmission to the United States by articles of commerce. In Shanghai he carried out his investigations under the Harvard Medical School in China as an associate staff member. On his return he was chief of the Contagious Division of the Seattle City Health Department 1913-17, and in charge of plague prevention measures for the city during 1914-15. His specialization in children's surgery followed this period.

He has been president of: Seattle Surgical Association, 1931-32; North Pacific Pediatric Society, 1932-33; King County Medical Society, 1938.

He was chairman of the Surgical Section, American Academy of Pediatrics, in 1953.

Dr. Coe has been a Fellow of the College since 1920. He served two terms on the Board of Governors. He has served as the College's special representative to other associations, notably the American Academy of Pediatrics.

Dr. Coe married the former Lucy J. Campbell in 1917.

In addition to Dr. Robert Coe, who accepted the award, they have another son, Campbell, of Berkeley, Calif.

Representatives at Chapter Exhibit

The A.C.S. chapter exhibit S-4 in the Scientific Exhibition will be manned on Friday by the following representatives:

From 8:30 to 11:30 a.m., Michigan Chapter representative Robert E. L. Berry, Flint; Oklahoma Chapter representative Vance A. Bradford, Oklahoma City; and Southeast Pennsylvania Chapter representatives Salvatore E. Cavallaro, Easton, and John H. Updegrove, Williamsport.



Munich, June 25-29, 1968, is object of meeting held this week by (seated l-r) Harry M. Spence, Francis M. McKeever, William P. Longmire, Jr., Fritz Linder, Heinrich Burkle de la Camp, (standing) A.C.S. Staffer, T. E. McGinnis, John I. Brewer, Staffer Beverly Willage, Claude E. Welch, and Staffer Robert J. Kamish.

Nesbit Inaugurated President

Reed M. Nesbit, professor of surgery and head of the genito-urinary section, Department of Surgery, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was inaugurated president of the American College of Surgeons Thursday evening at the annual Convocation. He succeeds Walter C. MacKenzie, Edmonton.



Dr. Nesbit

Dr. Nesbit, a urologist, became a Fellow in 1932. He was a member of the Board of Regents for nine years (1953-62) and served as first vice president in 1964.

Dr. Nesbit became an instructor in surgery in 1926 at Michigan, assistant professor in 1929, and full professor in 1943. Certified by the American Board of Urology in 1935, he has been head of genito-urinary surgery at the University of Michigan since 1930.

The social legislation laws creating Medicare and Medicaid were historic acts of emancipation "of which all citizens of America can truly be proud," the new president of the College said last night when he addressed the Convocation.

Dr. Nesbit said the legislation gave a large segment of the population a right that long had been denied to it—the right to select his own physician and the means to pay for the services.

While the doctor has by long tradition always cared for the poor as well as the rich, the medical indigent has often been an "urban creature who in times of illness has had to

depend on social agencies of community."

"He has been provided whatever medical services as have been available in the community; some excellent, but many not very good," Dr. Nesbit declared. "If lucky, he has been cared for in a well organized medical center as a service patient. More often he has ended up on the charity wards or dispensaries of city hospitals where personal attention of well qualified physicians has sometimes been lacking."

"Today, this economically underprivileged person has been relieved of the stigma of medical indigency."

One result has been the depletion of census in charity wards and city-county hospitals across the country, said Dr. Nesbit. There has been a corresponding increase in demand for beds in the private section of the hospitals—"an indication that these patients had tried the previous systems of medical care that had been available to them and had found them wanting."

Making the annual presidential message, Dr. Nesbit said the new legislation has had an effect on residency education and training programs.

A marked drop has occurred in service patient census among hospitals which operated charity ward training programs, he pointed out. However, in community hospitals where the preceptor system of training has been carried on and the preponderance of patients have been admitted by the preceptor surgeon as private patients, there has been little, if any, decline in census. Some have reported an increase.

The drop in census among charity hospitals has encouraged the program directors to adopt methods of upgrading patient care and resident supervision to attract patients.

Lewis, Abel & Wetzel Surgeries on TV Today



Dr. Carroll

TV fans in the Great Hall at the Pick-Congress this morning at 10 will see F. John Lewis operate on a 74-year-old female with intermittent and increasing abdominal pain. The patient has significant arteriosclerosis of aorta and its branches producing mesenteric insufficiency

and a small aneurysm.

The moderator during Dr. Lewis's surgery will be S. W. Moore, New York, pinch-hitting for Michael E. De Bakey, Houston.

At 2 p.m. Stuart Abel's patient will be a 37-year old housewife who has had seven pregnancies. Because of a neurologic condition she was referred by a neurologist for sterilization. This must be performed surgically since for this woman "the pill" is contraindicated.

At 3:30 Nicholas Wetzel's patient will be a 46-year-old man with some tremor of the left hand. The condition has increased during the last year. It has been completely unresponsive to all medical therapy.

The telecasts from Passavant Memorial Hospital are under the direction of Walter W. Carroll, Chicago, and Harris B. Shumacker, Indianapolis, chairman of A.C.S. television.

In 1968 R. Robinson Baker, Baltimore, will be in charge of the TV program when S.K.&F. technicians telecast procedures from the Johns Hopkins Hospital to Atlantic City, October 14 to 18.



Charles W. McLaughlin (right) Governors' new chairman, is seen with (left) Theodore Berland, Clinical Congress newscaster, and Governors' past chairman George G. Finney at Channel 4 session. Hotelevision was sponsored by Roche Laboratories, Nutley, N.J.



Howard G. Hanley (center), Gentlemen of the Press Leonard Zahn (left) and Don Dunham, at National Association of Science Writers' luncheon Tuesday when Mr. Hanley, London, spoke. Mr. Hanley is a new Honorary F.A.C.S. as of yesterday.

Wade Is President-Elect

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of Southern California School of Medicine, Los Angeles, and senior staff member at Children's and Los Angeles County Hospitals. Dr. McKeever has been a Fellow since 1948.

Second vice-president-elect Robert B. Brown was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, Philadelphia, in 1933. He became a Fellow in 1941. He is surgeon general of the U.S. Navy, with the grade of vice admiral.



The Water Tower, one of the few survivors of the great Chicago fire of 1871, is celebrating its 100th anniversary this year. This beloved landmark stands at Chicago and Michigan Aves.



Seven hundred other surgeons were turned away 51 years ago from this "wet clinic" at Mercy Hospital, Chicago, when John B. Murphy (lower center, hands raised) performed during fourth Clinical Congress. Nowadays television and movies enable surgeons to have front row seats and look with ease into body cavity.

Spray for Wounds Is Forum Topic

A group of investigators from Walter Reed Army Institute of Research, Washington, reported at the session on infections, wound healing and burns, on use of a topical antibiotic spray on large contaminated wounds soon after injury. The wounds were contaminated by adding standard soil and micro-

organisms obtained from wounded soldiers in Vietnam.

In untreated animals, a mortality of two-thirds resulted. In animals sprayed with oxytetracycline, the mortality was only 1 per cent.

It was found that before debridement, a large amount of dead tissue cannot deliver injectable antibiotics to the wound surface. Therefore the topical use of antibiotics appears to maintain the wound in an uninfected state for a period of time until debridement is possible.

Individual disposable spray units have been used on the battlefield.

The work was reported by Teruo Matsumoto. Associated with him in the study were Robert M. Hardaway III, Arthur S. Dobek, Howard E. Noyes, John J. Kovacic and Charles A. Heisterkamp.

Data supporting the hypothesis that a defect exists in active sodium transport in erythrocytes of some burned patients were presented by Herbert J. Proctor, E. K. M. Smith, Clifford Cole, and Louis G. Welt, Chapel Hill, University of North Carolina School of Medicine and North Carolina Memorial Hospital.

The healing rate of burns appears to be speeded up by exposure to hyperbaric oxygen, said a team of San Francisco researchers.

Two reasons were suggested for the benefit: A burn has no blood supply and part of its destructive local effect is related to absence of oxygen. Secondly, oxygen under high pressure has a destructive effect on bacteria.

Experiments on 26 rabbits were treated for burns of various degrees. Use of the hyperbaric oxygen reduced healing time 30 per cent in first degree burns.

There was a 21 per cent decrease in the number of infections in the first and third degree burns while infection in the second degree burns decreased by 24 per cent.

Investigators conducting the study were Smith A. Ketchum III, Jay R. Zubrin, Arthur N. Thomas and Albert D. Hall, San Francisco, of the Veterans Administration Hospital and the University of California School of Medicine.

Stimulation of the carotid sinus nerve by radio frequency has been used to treat 12 patients with severe high blood pressure resistant to drug therapy. A team of New York investigators reported the stimulation lowers arterial pressure without aggravating kidney function.

Authors of the study are Theobald Reich, John Tuckman, Alan F. Lyon and Julius H. Jacobson II, New York, of Mount Sinai Hospital and Bronx V.A. Hospital.

Organ Transplantation

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new methods for biological alteration of immunological response. Our present methods of immunosuppression, although remarkably better than the bludgeon of whole-body irradiation or than nothing at all, are clumsy and dangerous. They lay the patient open for infection since they involve nonspecific lowering of the body's defenses to all invaders."

One of the promising methods of rejection suppression is the use of antisera, he said. This is achieved by injecting specific cells of the recipient into individuals of another species, then drawing off the latter's blood serum and injecting this back into the mouse which is to receive the transplant.

"We and others have done extensive animal experiments with these serum preparations and know that thymectomy appears to enhance the effectiveness of the antiserum, at least in mice," said Dr. Russell.

Serum preparations made in horses and rabbits have been tested on normal human volunteers and "definite immunosuppressive qualities" have been seen. Investigators are agreed that patients treated with these sera are remarkably free from bacterial infection, in spite of suppressive effects on the rejection phenomenon, Dr. Russell said.

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